

# Commercial



# Advertiser.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE COL. CURTIS IAUKEA

### Adopt a Platform Full of Startling Accusations Against the Republican Party.

### J. L. Coke Temporary Chairman and W. A. Kinney Permanent Chairman—Kauai Not Represented in the Territorial Convention. Several Speeches Made.

The Democratic Territorial Convention met yesterday at the Orpheum and selected C. P. Iaukea as their nominee for Delegate to Congress. A platform, directed mainly against the Carter administration, was adopted, but without any demonstration. A new Territorial Central Committee was selected and held its first meeting last night. W. A. Kinney was chosen as the permanent chairman of the convention instead of Arthur Wilder, who had seemingly been in the lead for the office.

#### MORNING SESSION.

"Fusion is and has been a total failure, but now we stand for a straight Democratic ticket," said Fred Turill in opening the convention.

Col. McCarthy placed in nomination J. L. Coke of Maui as temporary chairman. No other nominations being made Mr. Coke was escorted to the platform by Col. McCarthy and E. M. Watson.

Mr. Coke said he would undertake to preside over the convention with impartiality, and he asked for hearty co-operation. This was not a time for words but for action.

Col. McCarthy moved that Prendergast act as interpreter, and was accorded the high honor of interpreting the remarks of the various speakers.

Henry West of Hilo was placed in nomination for temporary secretary by C. P. Iaukea, but Biplikane roared against this whereupon Harry Juen was named by a Fourth District man. Testa was nominated but declined as he had been a candidate for chairman, but had withdrawn, and would not therefore be a candidate for secretary. For some reason or other West was not considered by the chair in the voting for secretary and Juen was elected.

Iaukea moved for committees on credentials, organization and platform and resolutions, with seven on each committee with one member from each election district, with the extra member from Oahu as having the largest delegation. Testa wanted nine members leaving out Kauai as not deserving recognition because not represented in the convention. He thought that four members on each committee should be from Oahu.

Iaukea suggested that the apportionment be as follows: Two for the First District, one for the Second, two for the Third, two for the Fourth and two for the Fifth. Iaukea continued to tell how the convention could save time by talking ten minutes when C. W. Ashford arose and said that time was being wasted in oratory when it could be used to advantage in caucusing.

Messrs. West, Testa, Cordes, Swinton and Kulua were appointed a committee of five to distribute badges. The convention then took a recess during which time the personnel of the committees was made up and announced by the chair as follows:

Credentials—First District, T. N. Nalelehu and K. M. Koahou; Second, Makahalupa; Third, J. K. Kaupu and Frank Harvey; Fourth Sam Kalua and M. R. Medeiros; Fifth, E. L. Like and U. Jones, with E. L. Like as chairman.

Testa wanted the committee to get to work before the other committees were announced. Objection was made to this course by Col. McCarthy and E. M. Watson. The chair said the practice of the Democratic National Convention was for all the committees to be announced together and then work simultaneously. He thought the local convention could well follow the national convention. Curtis Iaukea differed with Coke, although both were present at the national convention together, and

therefore the committee on credentials should meet and ascertain who was entitled to sit in the convention.

Chairman Coke took exception to Iaukea's statement and said the convention should not be too technical at its deliberations and therefore ruled against Iaukea.

Permanent Organization.—First District, Harry Knell, T. N. Nalelehu; Second, Chas. Carr; Third, J. T. Callala; Fourth, E. H. F. Wolters, E. M. Watson; Fifth, J. Prendergast, B. Naukana. Resolutions and Platform.—First District, K. M. Koahou, S. W. Kaleihoua; Second, J. Burgess; Third, Paia Naki, J. W. H. Momoa; Fourth, W. A. Kinney, C. P. Iaukea; Fifth, H. J. Mossman, John Emmeluth, with W. A. Kinney as chairman.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on credentials announced that there were 215 members entitled to seats in the convention, the report being signed by the whole committee. More than half the names were in proxy form. The report was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. The report of the committee on permanent organization was read by Chairman E. M. Watson, as follows:

That the officers of the convention shall be a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, sergeant-at-arms and interpreter.

That Hon. W. A. Kinney be selected to preside as chairman.

That K. N. Koakau, Esq., be selected as vice-chairman.

That Edward Like, Esq., be selected to act as secretary.

That David Kahaleaahua, Esq., be selected to act as sergeant-at-arms.

That J. K. Prendergast, Esq., be selected to act as interpreter.

That the order of business to be adopted by the convention shall be as follows:

1. Report of committee of resolutions and platform.
2. Election of Territorial central committee.
3. Nominations for Delegate to Congress.
4. Resolutions.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Adjournment.

#### KINNEY, NOT WILDER.

The sensation, if any, came when the name of W. A. Kinney was named for permanent chairman, as it had been understood that A. A. Wilder was to sway the destinies of the convention.

Mr. Like withdrew as nominee for secretary and asked that Mr. Juen be substituted. This was satisfactory to the committee.

Harry Juen arose to say that he was not qualified to act as secretary and preferred to decline in favor of some one who both spoke and wrote Hawaiian and English. Biplikane, "Roaring Bull," said the interpreter would look after the dual-tongue business and Juen withdrew his resignation.

The report was then adopted. It was found then that the permanent chairman, just elected, was not present, being in attendance on the committee on platform, and a recess was proposed. A Hawaiian arose to say that the time could be put in with "hot air" and proposed some speech-making. C. W. Ashford was called upon for a speech. Mr. Ashford, however, declined, saying he desired to hear from delegates from the Island of Hawaii or Maui. The name of Nei was proposed, the "Marshal Ney" to whom Iaukea referred to on Saturday night. Mr. Nei rose to the sublime heights of oratory and drew thunderous applause.

Mr. Burgess of Kohala, said first that he was a Democrat and his father had also been one.

Rev. Mr. Kekoa addressed the gathering in Hawaiian.

G. W. Apua from the Mormon Settlement

(Continued on page 2.)

## WHERE ICE IS THICK

### Prof. Barton Tells of Greenland's Icy Mountains.

Prof. George H. Barton, a Boston geologist of international repute, gave an interesting illustrated address at Oahu College last evening, describing the sights he witnessed on "A Summer Trip to Greenland." Prof. Barton and Prof. Burton made up a scientific party which went to Greenland in 1896 with the sixth Peary Arctic expedition.

Prof. Barton at that time secured pictures which were shown by lantern slides last night. The speaker described Lieut. (now Commander) Peary as a man who has "done more than any other single Arctic explorer." Interesting views were shown of sights met with along the Labrador coast at the outset of the voyage. The first iceberg they saw was one about 300 feet above water and considering the great mass of berg which is below the surface this was a large one. The lecturer described the sensation felt on the night the vessel first came in contact with drift ice, how large bodies of ice striking the side of the vessel caused great noise and to a novice were startling. Another picture showed their vessel, the steamer Hope, surrounded by drift ice and dozens of icebergs. Prof. Barton described this as very difficult navigation. Another view showed an immense white polar bear, dead, with two live cubs roped to the deck of the vessel.

When the Hope reached the south shore of Baffin Land it encountered a group of five Eskimo hunting boats. The views showed novel methods of hauling these peculiar craft on board. Prof. Barton described a party of Eskimo who put out from shore and boarded the vessel for the purpose of trading. Old muskets and sheath knives were in great demand, the Eskimos being willing to trade very valuable sealskins for these, one man even offering his wife for possession of a musket.

From Baffin Land the vessel steamed to Greenland. This was the objective point of Prof. Barton's party. His pictures then showed the crude little villages which are the main cities of Greenland, the rough little shacks which house the Danish governors and other officials and hundreds of miles of territory covered by ice two or three thousand feet thick. The homes of the Greenlanders were well described and their crudeness in point of interest was only eclipsed by the stolid appearance of the Greenlanders themselves.

Barring some trivial details, mostly in the way of additional vivid coloring of their clothes, the women were garbed in the same fashion as the men and showed some queer characteristics. They wore their hair in such a manner that their condition of life could be shown, in one case Prof. Barton stating that the way a woman wore her hair "indicated that she was a widow but willing and ready to marry again."

One picture showed an Eskimo woman, dressed in furs, carrying a nude baby in her hood. It was snowing but the baby seemed to pay no attention to that. Prof. Barton stated that one Eskimo woman visited the ship. During the night she slept on a bench and placed her baby on the deck. The latter was naked and during the night, while snow was continually falling, the little one rested in much the same manner as would a white baby sleeping in a cradle in any New England home. In the morning the mother picked up the baby, placed it in the hood again, and went on with her usual work of trading with the white explorers.

Prof. Barton's lecture was greeted with a fair sized audience and was given under the auspices of the Research Club.

## PROF. KOCH MAY VISIT IN CITY

Prof. Koch, the famous German bacteriologist, may be a visitor in Honolulu in a few months, en route to Japan in company with Dr. Kitasato, of Tokio. The latter scientist is on his way to St. Louis exposition to attend the International Congress of Art and Science, where the distinguished German physician will also be in attendance.

#### For a Representative.

At a meeting of the Portuguese Republican Club last night Chairman J. M. Camara appointed Frank Andrade, M. A. Gonsalves and A. D. Castro a committee to arrange for a meeting to suggest a Portuguese candidate for nomination as a representative in the coming legislature. The meeting will probably be held next week.

## KITASATO HONORED

### Receptions and Dinner For the Great Scientist.

Dr. S. Kitasato, the famous Japanese bacteriologist, who ranks in the world of medicine with Prof. Koch, the German savant, was the guest of honor last evening at a reception accorded him at the Japanese Consulate General, where a large number of the most influential citizens of Honolulu had the privilege of meeting him.

The distinguished guest, after coming ashore from the Coptic with Prof. N. Hozumi, head of the Law Department of the University of Japan, was escorted to Mochizuki, the Japanese Club at Waikiki, where, with Japanese Consul Miki Saito, Dr. Mori, Dr. Uchida and about twenty other prominent Japanese residents, an elaborate dinner awaited them.

The reception at the Consulate was to be from eight to ten but owing to the late dinner the guests of honor and their escort did not reach there until long after the hour. They found many foreign residents as well as Japanese awaiting them. Dr. Kitasato and Prof. Hozumi, together with the reception committee comprising the Consul, Dr. Mori, Dr. Uchida, C. Shiozawa, Prof. M. M. Scott, C. Tamakawa, Vice-Consul; I. Sugitachi, secretary; S. Nagasawa, A. Yamaguchi and I Mori, stood in the Waikiki end of the reception hall, introductions being made by the Consul and Drs. Mori and Uchida.

Dr. Kitasato met the guests in an easy affable manner, but as his foreign residence has been chiefly in Germany, he spoke very little English. Prof. Kitasato is somewhat stout and carries himself with dignity. He has a jolly expression and yet behind his smile lurks the look of power.

Prof. Hozumi is also a man with an attractive appearance, and as he spoke English had something of an advantage over his traveling companion.

Punch, lemonade and dainty salads were served during the evening and after the first introductions the reception became quite informal, the guests retiring to the rear lanai. Among those present were Bishop Restarick, Dr. V. E. Cofer, U. S. M. H. S.; W. O. Smith, R. L. Halsey, Surgeon W. L. Taylor, U. S. N.; Surgeon Davis, U. S. A.; P. C. Jones, J. O. Carter, W. R. Castle, Rev. Doremus Scudder, Dr. Camp, Dr. Hodgins, Jared Smith, Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. Walter Hoffmann, Dr. C. B. Cooper, R. H. Chamberlain, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. H. V. Murray, Dr. Mays, U. S. Marshal Hendry.

#### OLD FRIENDS MEET.

There was a meeting of old friends at the reception when Prof. M. M. Scott, principal of the High School of this city, and Prof. Hozumi of Tokio, came across each other, for more than thirty years ago Prof. Hozumi was a pupil under Prof. Scott while the latter was in Japan.

"Prof. Hozumi was one of the first pupils I had," said Prof. Scott while discussing the visitor, "and he was noted for his quick grasp of the English language. His progress was remarkable, but he comes of a family remarkable for its high intelligence. When Commodore Perry first went to Japan he left a dictionary with one of Prof. Hozumi's ancestors. It was passed from one member of the family to the other and in time they became acquainted with the method of the English language. Prof. Hozumi and I parted from each other as pupil and teacher about twenty-seven years ago and I am pleased to find him now one of the most gifted men in the Japanese Empire."

Of Prof. Scott, the former pupil had only words of praise in speaking of him.

"Prof. Scott was my first teacher in Japan," said he, "and I, as well as others who were under him and are living, have a warm place in our hearts for him. The names of Prof. Scott and Dr. Morrer are well known to Japanese."

#### KITASATO STILL SEARCHING.

Dr. Kitasato, through an interpreter, told an Advertiser man that although he had not made any inspection of the Japanese army field hospital and knew nothing of it from personal observation, yet it was undoubtedly conducted on the most modern principles, as in fact, were all things in Japan. When the end of the war came the world would probably learn to its advantage of the excellent system.

As to plague serum which has made Dr. Kitasato's name famous, he stated that the serum he was manufacturing was not sent to any extent to countries beyond the Orient, although great

## RUMORS FROM PORT ARTHUR

### Russians Claim That the Japanese Assaults Have Cost Twenty-Eight Thousand Men.

### Russia and Gromoboi Will Soon be Repaired. Continual Skirmishes in the North--Japanese Reinforcements Confront Kuropatkin. Revolution in Uruguay.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LIAOYANG, Aug. 23.—The Japanese losses at Port Arthur are 28,000. There is continual skirmishing in Kuropatkin's front. The thirty thousand Japanese landed at Yinkow have been divided between Newchwang and Haicheng.

#### REPAIRING RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 23.—The cruisers Russia and Gromoboi will soon be repaired.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHEFOO, August 22.—Thirty thousand Japanese reinforcements have been landed at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—It is stated that the Russian cruisers Askold and Grozovoi, now at Shanghai, will be disarmed.

DURBAN, South Africa, August 22.—The Russian cruiser Smolensk stopped and examined the papers of the British steamer Comedian off Cape Colony.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The Japanese squadron bombarded Korsakovsk, on the Island of Saghalien. The Government houses were destroyed.

SHANGHAI, August 22.—The foreign Consuls at Shanghai held a conference today regarding the enforcement of Chinese neutrality at this port. The matter was finally referred to the respective Governments.

Admiral Sterling, commanding the American squadron, says that the movements of the U. S. torpedo destroyer Chauncey have no connection with the arrival of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer.

## URUGUAY LIKE PARAGUAY HAS A REVOLUTION

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 23.—A revolution has broken out in Uruguay. The rebels have captured Santa Rosa in a hand-to-hand fight, thirty-five being killed and eighty-one wounded. The rebels have also captured Villareies, with 200 men and 1700 rifles. It is rumored that the Paraguayan rebels have captured Asuncion.

## MRS. MAYBRICK IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick has arrived here.

## BURNED AT THE STAKE.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., Aug. 23.—A negro criminal, accused of assault, was burned at the stake last night.

## BALTIC FLEET WILL GO BY WAY OF PACIFIC OCEAN

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris states that the Emperor will go to Libau on the 24th inst. to say good-bye to the first part of the squadron which will leave for the Far East under the command of Admiral de Felkersam. It will be composed of ships having a speed of 21 to 23 knots, and armed with quick-firing guns. That speed will enable them to avoid the Japanese men-of-war, and they will be in a position to chase torpedo boats. The correspondent hears that the squadron will carry with it two sub-

Magellan. The correspondent of another French paper says that the higher naval board, including Admirals Avellan, Rozhdestvensky, Niloff, Wirenius, Dubassoff and Birleff, met on July 26th at Tsarskoe Selo, under the presidency of the Czar, and, after a long discussion, decided that the second Pacific division should start in September, also by Cape Horn, in order to avoid the delay in the Suez Canal for the coal transports accompanying the fleet. Cargoes of best steam coal also continue to arrive at Black Sea ports for Russian Admiralty use. Some 50,000 or 60,000 tons are stated to be either already stored or under way.